FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 226 *21 November 1979*

ARGENTINA

Recognition of Bolivian Government Under Gueiler Announced B 1
Government Grants Guarantees for Campora's Surgery B 1
Campora Taken to Hospital B 1
Navy Commander Says Terrorist Attacks Not Aimed at Economic Policy B 1
Summary of Labor Union Associations Law [LA NACION 16 Nov] B 2
Briefs: GDP Growth B 3

BOLIVIA

Military Rebellion Reported; Generals Demand Dismissals C 1
Gueiler Meets With Military C 1
Commanders Hold Unscheduled Meeting C 1
Ovando Candia Heads Rebellion C 2
Dismissal of High Command Demanded C 2
Foreign Minister Stresses Government's Commitment to Democracy C 3
Interior Minister Reports 'Complete Tranquillity' C 5
Guevara Arze Pays Homage to Bolivian People C 6
Banks Resume Operations in Local Currency Only C 6
Various Countries Recognize Gueiler Government C 6

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Stresses Need for More Oil Suppliers D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Nov]
Planning Minister Neto Visits Middle East D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Applauds End of Bolivian Crisis E 1
Expedition To Build Airfield in Antarctic E 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Urges Iran To Secure Hostages' Release G 1
International Human Rights Seminar Opens 20 Nov G 1
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials G 1

PERU

Morales: Military To Be 'Impartial' in General Elections J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Salvadoran Junta Members Arrive, Meet With President P 1
Commentary on Visit P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members' Agenda for Visits to Latin Countries P 1
UDN Denounces Countercoupist Activities P 2
ORDEN Leader Convicted for Death of Teacher P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10 Nov]
Junta Appoints Commission To Investigate Secret Cemeteries P 2

GUATEMALA

Unidentified Individuals Try to Attack NUEVO DIARIO P 3

NICARAGUA

Honduras Arrests Diplomats, Customs Official P 3

Honduras Confirms Arrests P 4
Customs Official's Arrest Protested P 4
Junta Demands Diplomats' Release P 5
Operation of Embassy in Guatemala Normalized P 6
Communiques Support Postponement of Council of State Formation P 6
Parties' Joint Communique [AVANCE 2 Nov] P 6
Workers Central Statement [LA PRENSA 13 Nov] P 7
Reorganization Called for [BARRICADA 11 Nov] P 8
Workers Revolutionary Movement's Goals Outlined [AVANCE 19 Oct] P 8
Editorial Defends Creation of Single Workers Central P 10
[BARRICADA 12 Nov]
4,000 Sandinist Defense Committees Present in Managua P 11
Government Assures CONSEP of Noninterference in Reconstruction P 11
UMV Leader Discusses Group's Role as Women's Vanguard P 11
[AVANCE 19 Oct]
Bishops Issue Pastoral Letter; State Commitment to Revolution P 13
Letter Acclaims Socialism P 13
Central Bank Announces Circulation of New 100-Cordoba Bills P 14
Army Supervisory Office To Monitor Soldiers' Conduct P 14
Briefs: Coffee Production; Grain Supply P 14

CUBA

International Symposium on Prison Systems Opens in Havana Q 1
Perez Herrero Opening Speech Q 1
Del Valle on Cuban System Q 1
Criticism of Latin American Conditions Q 2
'Institutional Treatment' Debated Q 2
Embassy in USSR Hosts Reception Honoring Amity Association Q 3
Castro, Brezhnev Messages Q 3
Briefs: GDR Publishing Agreement Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Duncombe Named Deputy Opposition Leader [TRIBUNE 14 Nov] S 1

BARBADOS

Ideological Drift in Caribbean Said To Prompt U.S. Aid [ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Nov] S 1
Briefs: Cement Plant With Trinidad; French Envoy Calls S 2

GRENADA

Gairy Letter in GLEANER Says He's Ready To Resume Power [Havana] S 3
Bishop Announces Public Trials for March Detainees S 3

JAMAICA

Cuban Medical Team Arrives 14 Nov S 3

GUYANA

Opposition Groups Press for Share in Government Power [ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Nov] T 1
Parties, Workers Discuss National Problems in Secret Talks T 3
Briefs: Relations With Denmark T 3

RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER GUEILER ANNOUNCED

PY202205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--The Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry reported here today that Argentina has recognized the recently established Bolivian constitutional government presided over by Lidia Gueiler.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS GUARANTEES FOR CAMPORA'S SURGERY

PY201541 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)--Just before 1100, the Foreign Ministry issued a communique in which the government has agreed to grant the guarantees that have been requested for Hector J Campora's operation. The communique reads as follows:

The minister of foreign relations and worship, Gen Carlos Washington Pastor (RET) received yesterday, Monday morning, the ambassador of the Republic of Mexico, Jose Antonio Lara Villareal, and Ambassador Raul Valdez Aguilar, chief of bilateral affairs of the Mexican Foreign Ministry. They requested guarantees for the transfer and hospitalization of Hector J Campora to a local hospital. The Argentine Government, in view of his delicate state of health which requires proper medical attention, agreed to grant the requested guarantees and assured the Mexican representative that the present health condition of Doctor Campora will be fully respected. At the same time, the Argentine Government will cooperate with the medical assistance that he may be given.

Campora Taken to Hospital

PY202240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA)--Former President Campora was transferred to the Italian hospital of this city at 1902 tonight.

NAVY COMMANDER SAYS TERRORIST ATTACKS NOT AIMED AT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY201358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Argentine Navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini, stated here today that recent terrorist attacks in his country are not part of a plan hatched against the economic team of the Argentine administration.

"These are isolated attacks. The targets of subversion are always chosen from among high-ranking personalities but there is no evidence that it is a plot against the economic team," Lambruschini stated during a brief press conference.

The Argentine Navy commander, on an official visit to this capital, indicated that "subversive terrorism has lost its capability of performing large-scale operations, but there is no way this type of isolated deeds can be eradicated from the world."

Asked about the alleged support which the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is giving to the extremists who operate in Argentina, Lambruschini said that he knew nothing about this possibility. "Extremists have no nationality. The only sure thing is that they are supported by the worldwide subversive left," Lambruschini said.

With regard to the relations among the American Southern Cone, the member of the Argentine Government junta indicated that "we can talk about a common policy because we have a common enemy," but refuted the use of the word "bloc".

Shortly before meeting with the journalists, Lambruschini participated in a ceremony held at the "Capitan Curbelo" Naval Aviation Base 130 kms east of Montevideo. During this ceremony he turned over 12 training planes donated by the Argentine Navy to the Uruguayan Navy.

SUMMARY OF LABOR UNION ASSOCIATIONS LAW

PY201938 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p 1, 30 PY

[Summary of the labor associations law]

[Text] --The workers are entitled to join, not join or resign from the union, and these rights cannot be affected by any measure aimed at causing--directly or indirectly--compulsory joining or resignation.

--Labor union associations will be defined as all those created by the workers on a permanent basis to defend their union and labor interests.

--The provisions of this law will be applicable to the unions and also to the federations made up by unions which have common activities, professions or categories.

--There may be more than one nationwide federation without this meaning an overlapping of territories.

--The unions may not be created on the basis of political ideologies, religious beliefs, nationality, race or sex, and must allow every worker of a given activity, profession or category to join freely. No discriminatory contributions may be imposed.

--The labor union associations may not participate in political activities or give either direct or indirect support to political parties or candidates or anyone engaged in activities of this nature.

--The labor union associations may not be the beneficiaries of funds stemming from social projects, nor will they intervene in the management and administration of such projects.

--Neither are they allowed to receive, either directly or indirectly, subsidies or economic aid from employers, business associations, foreign labor unions or political organizations, whether national or foreign.

--The associations provided for in this law should have as their only objective the protection of union and labor interests of the workers. They may not perform activities with profit in mind.

--The direction and management of the unions will be entrusted to an executive body made up of at least five members chosen by all members of the union by means of direct and secret vote.

--The executive board of the federations will be made up of a secretary general of the association and the secretaries general of the member unions.

--The term in office of the union leaders may not exceed 3 years with only one immediate reelection to any position.

--The term in office for federations will be the same, but the officials may not be reelected for the next term and 3 years must elapse before they can run again.

--In addition to the requirements established by the charter of each organization for the members of the executive bodies, the candidates must not have any criminal or police record incompatible with the performance of their functions.

--The first and second top executive positions must be entrusted to Argentine citizens only.

--The election of officials will be held at the place of work during working hours by means of direct, compulsory and secret vote of all the workers of the establishment, even when they do not belong to any labor union association. [as published]

--The regular meeting or assemblies must be held at least once a year.

--The associations are compelled to carry their accounting in books duly inspected by the Labor Ministry and to operate with and deposit funds in official banks only.

--No payments or contributions may be demanded from workers who do not belong to the union, except when collective labor contracts are approved. In those cases, the amount which the worker has to pay will under no circumstances exceed the amount paid by the workers who do belong to the union on the month when the contract is approved.

--The use of unfair methods by business associations will make them liable to fines equivalent to 1-15 percent of their income from the contributions they receive from their members on the month when the offense takes place.

--The same percentage applies to the employers, except that in their case it is computed on the basis of the salaries paid to personnel during the month the offense takes place.

--The utilization of unfair methods by labor union associations will make them liable to fines in the amount of 1-15 percent of their income from the contributions of their members.

--The third-grade labor union associations currently in operations will lose their legal status and will become null and void as of the implementation of this law.

--The national professional relations court is hereby dissolved.

BRIEFS

GDP GROWTH--Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA)--The Economy Ministry reported that the growth of the GDP during the first 9 months of this year was 8.8 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY]

MILITARY REBELLION REPORTED; GENERALS DEMAND DISMISSALS

Gueiler Meets With Military

PY202213 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1755 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Nov (LATIN)--Interim President Lidia Gueiler met today for the first time with military commanders on her fourth day as constitutional president emerging from the defeat of the military coup of 1 November. Official sources indicated that chiefs and officers of the army and air force met separately with the chief of state. "We came to greet her," Gen Luis Ortustes, army member of the Joint Command, told the local press.

Some commanders of important units which supported the Col Alberto Natusch coup attended the first meeting with Gueiler, but some unit commanders Natusch appointed in order to remain in power for 16 days did not attend.

The Chamber of Deputies, which last night expelled six legislators involved in the coup, demanded that the interim president "immediately dismiss" the commanders, chiefs and high officials who supported the short-lived Natusch government. Military spokesmen who were asked about the meeting with the president denied that this demand by the legislative branch was discussed today. Other sources said, however, that some chiefs expressed concern over the sanctions suggested in the Congress.

Other sources identified with the military sector which resisted the de facto government in defense of the democratic process indicated that the current commanders believe these problems should be resolved by military authority and jurisdiction. The sources added, however, that the interim president, due to constitutional prerogatives granted by Congress and as "commander in chief of the armed forces," will have to adopt some resolution regarding the deputies' request for military dismissals.

Gueiler sent a message to the armed forces last night on Army Day stating that "all the living forces of the nation are taking a position in support of the national honor stained by the attack on the dignity of the people, the institutions and the country itself," in reference to the recent power vacuum created by Colonel Natusch's coup. She added that "in every soldier and in every military unit, the people are organized to serve the country to defend its borders," and called on the armed forces "to serve its people and defend their civic virtues."

Commanders Hold Unscheduled Meeting

PY210228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Nov (LATIN)--The commanders of the main units and military institutes of the Bolivian Armed Forces began an unscheduled meeting in this capital today to analyze and evaluate the situation in the country. The military meeting, the third held in Bolivia since 1977, the year in which the institution engaged itself in a still unfulfilled democratization process, was called by the commander in chief, Gen Eden Castillo, according to authorized sources.

The military meeting, which was called after a meeting with the new interim constitutional president, Lidia Gueiler, held with a few high-ranking officials, was being held at Miraflores Barracks, headquarters of the three branches Joint Command, located in a residential area of this capital. Attending the meeting were army and air force generals, admirals and officers of the present High Command whose professional future could be in danger due to a resolution of the legislative branch which last night demanded that the executive branch dismiss those military officials who were involved in the Natusch coup.

In his speech, General Castillo said: This meeting is being held at a momentous time of our institutional life and reflects the spiritual unity we demonstrated in the recent events. At the meeting which opened today at this government headquarters we will outline the strategic plan we, the military, will adopt with a dignified and proper attitude in keeping with the armed forces tradition to withstand the consequences of the changes of government which took place this year, he said.

He pointed out that the respective military committees will submit an accurate, serious, objective analysis that will serve as a guideline for setting the course of action to follow in national life. In reference to the armed forces constitutional mission, General Castillo mentioned, among other duties, that of defending the republic's stability, guaranteeing the constitution and the stability of the legally established government.

Ovando Candia Heads Rebellion

PY211019 Paris AFP in Spanish 0512 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 20 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces were experiencing a very tense situation early this morning when a group of high-ranking officers, including generals and colonels on the active list, demanded that constitutional President Lidia Gueiler replace the High Command of the armed forces. The militarymen, led by former president and former commander of the armed forces, Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia (ret), called the press in to make their demands known. This meeting was called when it was confirmed that President Gueiler had confirmed the current High Command, which supported Col Alberto Natusch's military coup against constitutional President Walter Guevara on 1 November, in their posts.

Dismissal of High Command Demanded

PY211028 Paris AFP in Spanish 0522 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP)--Bolivia was shaken early this morning when five generals of the army, two rear admirals of the navy and 22 colonels publicly declared themselves in open rebellion against the High Command of the armed forces.

Gen Eden Castillo, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the army, were in the armed forces general headquarters early this morning studying the military situation following the 1 November coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch against constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze.

Generals Jorge Terrazas, Arturo Beisaga, Antonio Ovando, Rene Villarroel and Edmundo Sanabria and Rear Admirals Rene Torrez and Wilfredo de la Barra met in civilian clothes with a group of reporters along with 22 colonels of the army and air force and navy to declare that they do not recognize the High Comand accusing them of being "unreal and lacking moral value and military honor." These military officials labeled themselves "institutionalists" and are demanding "the immediate replacement of the High Command which they absolutely do not recognize."

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY

PY201414 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0028 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret in response to President Lidia Gueiler's speech at Government House in La Paz--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Madame President: After a harsh and painful departure from legality, Bolivia renews its democratic life under the symbol of constitutional normalization, the reestablishment of republican institutions and the continuity of the democratic process.

This event is occurring during exceptional historical circumstances. Fully aware, we can assert that the country has experienced one of the great political moments of its history. The extraordinary capability of democratic recovery of the Bolivian people demonstrates an example of political maturity and self-respect which we can display to the nations of the world with our heads high with dignity.

The days in which the decision of the Bolivian people was demonstrated has shown us that they opted for freedom, democracy and a policy of pacification, for economic development and social progress and for national liberation and social justice. This return to the reign of the constitution also signifies the will for understanding among and a reuniting of Bolivians in order to achieve a full and extensive national peace. We must eliminate the conflicting motives, the pretexts for revenge; we must extirpate from the roots hate and fear from the hearts of the Bolivians.

Bolivia needs the reestablishment of the conditions for a true and unlimited coexistence, beginning with an effective political understanding. We must put an end to sectarianism and intolerance in order to undertake a fruitful task based on respect for the adversary, on the joint and common study of the great national problems and on the participation in concrete tasks of those who are the most capable.

The country returns to the institutional path so that the full enforcement of legal order will guarantee the tranquillity and the personal freedom of conscience and ideas of all the nation's inhabitants. But it must be understood that there cannot be freedom without responsibility. Freedom without order is anarchy. Freedom within the law is a fruitful, creative freedom.

In this sense, the return to the constitutional government must signify political coexistence, dedication to the task and a multiplication of the productive effort by all Bolivians, because the preservation of democracy depends, fundamentally, on your capability to prevent political and social chaos.

The economic problem which has traditionally delayed the nation's progress is now of such a dimension that it appears to surpass the energy and resources that we have in order to seek its solution. If we were to maintain the economic policy that has been implemented to date the country would begin to default on its internal and external payments in a very short time.

But the government will have to adopt an urgent decision as the current circumstances demand to implement the necessary measures so that this does not happen.

The internal reestablishment of the democratic regime was the indispensable condition for achieving the international support and cooperation for seeking a solution to the economic crisis that we are experiencing. Nevertheless, the country must understand that the government will not use external support to postpone the crisis for a few months. On the contrary, it means to undertake and demand the necessary sacrifice to overcome the crisis once and for all and to implement an economic policy in order to correct the situation by attacking the deeply rooted causes of the crisis within a framework [words indistinct].

There is no type of magic that will help the country escape from its own reality. The government's economic policy will, without doubt, prevent the crisis from becoming graver, thus avoiding more suffering for the people. But it does not want to paint a picture of what does not exist, nor does it want to distribute more than there is and suppress the consequences of a process of a dramatic impoverishment that has become very much more serious during the past few weeks due to the rupture of the democratic process.

The Bolivian international policy must be at the service of the Latin American brotherhood, especially within the framework of neighboring countries and the Andean Pact. The solidarity that has been born within the countries of the Third World, linked with the desire for a new international economic order based on justice, democracy and peace, is the determination for total sovereignty of all nations on a level of absolute [word indistinct].

The extraordinary international solidarity that has been achieved to support Bolivia's maritime claim within the framework of the OAS and the nonalined countries movement has without a doubt been one of the freshest and most spectacular results of the country's democratization. Had the de facto government been consolidated, the national cause that would have been most hindered and threatened would certainly have been that of the cause of the sea. From today forward, the cause of democracy is solidly linked to the sacred cause of the sea and this inalienable cause should be the subject of deep reflection for all Bolivians.

We will propose at the proper level, at the United Nations, the recognition of our right to a sovereign sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean in order to widen the scope of international solidarity in seeking the necessary conditions for reaching a peaceful solution to the problem and so that the interests and real needs of the interested parties be made known.

I am happy to note, regarding this problem, the recognition deserved by our former interim constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze in achieving Bolivia's success during the recent OAS conference that was held in La Paz. And I also wish to point out the brilliant performance of Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra during this international conference.

In the field of the defense of our natural resources, the government will take the initiative of seeking to achieve an effective organization, through an association of tin-producing states, as an instrument for implementing a more just and representative price policy for the producers in the international market.

This government, due to its composition, is a government of the Congress. It has the support and the sovereign will of the majority of the Bolivian people. Its mission, fulfilling the mandate of the honorable Congress, is to proceed with the consolidation of the democratic process, to call elections, to ensure internal peace in the fatherland and to guarantee the basis for a lasting period of political and institutional stability.

Your Excellency Madame President, speaking on behalf of my colleagues of the cabinet, I thank you for the confidence that you have placed in us by naming us as members of the cabinet. This confidence honors us and doubly commits us because it comes from the first Bolivian woman who, with dignified political and personal knowledge, has attained the presidency of the republic, a relevant political event which shows the world the Bolivian people's democratic maturity.

Your Excellency Madame President, we are conscious of the fact that a task of immense responsibility is before us. We assume the duty imposed upon us at this difficult time in our national history. We appeal to the moral reserve of the fatherland to help us with its faith, trust and guidance. We ask God and Your Excellency Madame President for the strength necessary to overcome all obstacles and guide this nation, which deserves peace, justice and welfare, on its path to progress and happiness, on its path to freedom and independence and on its path to national revolution. [applause]

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS 'COMPLETE TRANQUILLITY'

PY210141 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez has installed the new under secretaries of the interior and justice, (Juan Carlos Fernandez) and (Felix Fide Ortiz), respectively, during a ceremony in which the secretary general of the Interior Ministry, (Serafin Diaz), was also installed.

At the end of the ceremony, the minister discussed the general situation in the country with reporters. In relation to the possible participation of police officers in the coup carried out by Col Alberto Natusch, he said:

[Begin recording] [Question] Will a thorough investigation be carried out?

[Answer] An investigation will be carried out to find out who was responsible for the assult [words indistinct] of the Bolivian police.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not know; this will be discussed with the president. [end recording]

According to the interior minister, this will be studied during the cabinet meeting at government palace. He said no one is being detained for political reasons and probably no one will be while he is minister. Regarding the political and social situation in the country, Selum Vaca Diez said: [Begin recording] There is complete tranquillity in the country and we can even say that there is still an atmosphere of festivity in some departments due to the fact that democracy has returned to the country. [words indistinct] [end recording]

GUEVARA ARZE PAYS HOMAGE TO BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

PY201339 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Upon resuming his duties as president of the Bolivian Senate, former interim President Walter Guevara Arze paid homage to the heroic people of Bolivia and most especially to the people of La Paz, for having struggled to defend democracy and constitutional freedom.

Walter Guevara Arze also praised his cabinet which, despite having been called technocratic, proved to be much more than that in times of resistance and political crisis. He also paid homage to the press by indicating that their role of providing guidance and reliable information had been very important for both the country and the international community. We will now hear Walter Guevara Arze discussing the role played by the brave people of Bolivia during the critical days and their resistance to coupism.

[Begin Guevara recording] Honorable ladies and gentlemen, I would like to pay my most heartfelt and sincere homage to the people of Bolivia in general and the people of La Paz in particular, for the heroic, unselfish struggle which upset the coup d'etat. When people go unarmed into the streets to face tanks and machineguns they prove, through the sacrifice of their own lives, the strength of their convictions. I believe that this is what the people of La Paz have done and thus I would like to add my own homage to the homage you have just paid to these people. [end recording]

BANKS RESUME OPERATIONS IN LOCAL CURRENCY ONLY

PY201311 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The interim government of the nation last night ordered the reopening of all national banking institutions but restricted their operations to local currency. The decree will go into effect as of today and it supersedes and annuls a decree issued by Col Alberto Natusch's de facto government last Thursday. The operations with foreign currencies have been discontinued to accumulate reserves at the Central Bank in order to reach levels capable of coping with future needs.

After being sworn in, the finance minister indicated that the country is in the midst of a severe crisis which entails serious risks of a terminal bankruptcy. Minister Augusto Cuadros Sanchez stated that the measures which could have been implemented earlier to avoid the present state of the national economy had not been put into effect by prior governments out of fear. He added that corrective measures could have been taken to avoid the present severe situation and said that popular support is necessary to overcome the crisis.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE GUEILER GOVERNMENT

PY210148 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that according to notes sent directly to the Foreign Ministry, the governments of the Soviet Union, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Israel, Malaysia, Argentina and Nationalist China have stated that they will continue to maintain normal relations with the current government.

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR MORE OIL SUPPLIERS

PY210211 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 79 p 28 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro confirmed yesterday to O ESTADO that the Iranian Government had requested that Brazil purchase the equivalent of 20 percent of its Iranian petroleum imports from the "spot" market in which prices are practically twice as high as contract market prices. He added: "Since a retreat has been observed in this policy, we hope this measure will not be applied to us." He denied, however, having received a similar request or insinuation from Iraq.

The foreign minister criticized the oil policy Brazil had been following until a few months ago, noting that Itamaraty's recommendations were not being heeded. He said: "Up to the end of the Geisel administration, Brazil had been following a greengrocer-type of policy regarding petroleum, always trying to pay the lowest price but overlooking medium- and long-term needs. Itamaraty emphasized time and again the need to diversify our source of suppliers, keeping in mind our overall objectives. For instance, importing petroleum from Nigeria would give Brazil the opportunity to balance its trade. Yet the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation never took these political factors into account."

Saraiva Guerreiro also commented on the appointment of Gen Samuel Alves Correa as Brazilian ambassador to Iraq. He regards the general as "an intelligent man with political skill and the necessary qualifications for the post who would also rise to the expectations of the Iraqi Government to have a leading Brazilian personality in the post." He added that the decision to appoint a military officer as ambassador should not be interpreted as an attempt to discredit Itamaraty, but "on the contrary, President Figueiredo has praised the foreign ministry on several occasions. In this case, it just happened that there was no experienced career diplomat for Baghdad, thus we had to look outside the diplomatic corps."

He also expressed his belief that Itamaraty has not been overlooked in the formulation of Middle East policy in view of the frequent visits to the area by other Brazilian ministers.

Saraiva Guerreiro also emphasized that Itamaraty is represented in Minister Delfim Neto's visit by its economic adviser, Counselor Roberto Abdenour, who is in Neto's entourage to Iraq and Saudi Arabia. He said: "It is easier for an economics minister to visit a foreign country to discuss specific issues. Any foreign minister's visit immediately raises political speculation which is not always timely or desirable."

PLANNING MINISTER NETO VISITS MIDDLE EAST

PY151437 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodriguez)]

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto will leave tomorrow for the Middle East. He said he will continue the contacts initiated by the Brazilian Government in markets which are growing and are of great interest to Brazil. Neto said the objective of his trip is neither to purchase petroleum nor ask for loans, but that he has a very general program.

EL MERCURIO APPLAUDS END OF BOLIVIAN CRISIS

PY201751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 18 Nov (LATIN)--The local morning daily EL MERCURIO expressed satisfaction over the end of the Bolivian crisis with the appointment of Congressional President Lidia Gueiler as interim president of Bolivia. "We are glad that common sense has prevailed in Bolivia and harmony and domestic peace have been reestablished," the daily stated in its editorial. It went on to say that "continental public opinion will receive with satisfaction the solution of the political conflict unleashed by the coup d'etat staged on 1 November by Col Alberto Natusch causing the overthrow of constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze."

The newspaper pointed out that Guevara Arze had been unable to solve the "various problems" in view of the lack of cooperation from the Congress which had appointed him president and also because of disagreements between political parties as well as his "undisguised desire to retain power forever."

Colonel Natusch was equally unable to obtain the support he hoped for from certain political elements--the citizenry, the workers and the students--a situation which in turn unleashed repression resulting in many dead and wounded, according to the newspaper.

"The armed forces understood that they would not be able to govern without the support of the political parties, the Congress, the citizenry, the workers and the students and decided to sacrifice their leader and return power to Congress which appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies Lidia Gueiler, with center-left leanings, as interim president of the nation, EL MERCURIO emphasized.

It stressed the fact that, like Argentina, Bolivia will have a woman chief of state for the first time in its history and that presidential elections will be held in August next year, thus putting an end to another political drama of which the history of this country is full."

EXPEDITION TO BUILD AIRFIELD IN ANTARCTIC

PY171435 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The navy transport Aquiles is leaving for the Antarctic next Monday. The ship is taking all necessary equipment and personnel to build the first air force landing field in the Antarctic. The Aquiles will be carrying two helicopters, two bulldozers and other heavy equipment. The Aquiles will also be carrying, as special guests, 29 cadets and 2 officers of the (Capitan Avalos) School of Aviation who will stay in the Antarctic 6 days to become familiar with the characteristics of the airfield.

In Talcahuano, the Aquiles will take on a heavy raft, 20 by 14 meters, which was especially built for unloading the heavy equipment. As there is no port in the Antarctic, the helicopters, bulldozers and tractors must be unloaded in the raft by skilled personnel.

The air force has announced that weather permitting, the first stage of the airfield will be ready by the end of March. This will permit the landing of twin Opel airplanes, thus bringing the Antarctic closer to our continent.

The contract to build the airfield was given to the (ECO) Company, which selected specialized personnel to work in cold weather conditions. At this time of year, the temperature in the Antarctic is about 10 degrees centigrade below zero.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES IRAN TO SECURE HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA210126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Nov (AFP)--The Government of Ecuador today expressed its deep concern over events in Tehran where a large number of U.S. Embassy officials and citizens of other nationalities are being held hostage.

In a telegram to Iranian Foreign Minister Abdolhassan Bani Sadr, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco says the following:

In view of a situation of this kind which affects the universal norm of respect for the rights of legations and also affects humanitarian sentiments and creates serious friction between two friendly countries, Iran and the United States of America, I most attentively note the advantage of having the two governments reach an agreement compatible with the principles of international concord which regulate the peaceful coexistence of all the world's peoples. These principles are strongly expressed in the UN charter.

Foreign Minister Pareja Diezcanseco concludes his message by urging the Iranian Government to agree to do all possible to achieve the release of the hostages as quickly as possible.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR OPENS 20 NOV

PA192144 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera will open an international seminar on human rights in Latin America tomorrow at 1030. It will be attended by delegations from several countries of South America and Europe.

The international seminar will continue until Thursday. Several outstanding political figures will be attending. For example, Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela, will be there. Mario Soares and Felipe Gonzalez, first and second vice presidents of the Socialist International, will also attend.

The seminar on human rights in Latin America was organized by the Latin American Institute for Social Research and is sponsored by the government. It will analyze the human rights situation with open, realistic dialog. Thus, the seminar's goal is to determine how the various organizations active in human rights can best help the people of our countries. Our peoples still suffer the consequences of economic, political and cultural problems and lack of respect for human rights.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Vicenzo Faraoni, new Apostolic Nuncio, Yi Ki-chu, new South Korean ambassador and Ismail Tayih an-Nu'aymi, new Iraqi ambassador who resides in Caracas, presented their credentials to President Jaime Roldos this morning. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA]

MORALES: MILITARY TO BE 'IMPARTIAL' IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

PA202305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 19 Nov (AFP)--The Peruvian military government will be an impartial referee in the general elections to be held next 18 May, President Francisco Morales Bermudez has reiterated in several speeches in the Amazon area.

The President, who today ends a 5-day trip through the eastern departments of Loreto and Madre de Dios, also ratified the armed forces' decision to return to their barracks in July.

In addition, he has implemented measures to boost the economic development of the Amazon area which is almost two-thirds of the entire Peruvian territory. This territory borders on Ecuador and Colombia in the north and Brazil and Bolivia in the east.

As he departed for Iquitos on Thursday, the president said the government will not side with any of the parties because the armed forces want a solid fatherland with a stable democracy.

He remarked in Yurimaguas on Saturday that the moment has come for civilians to assume the nation's political leadership, stressing that the armed forces have no intention of remaining in power.

To make the transfer of power easier, General Morales Bermudez announced that the military regime will intensify its talks with political parties as 28 July, the date on which the civilian regime will be installed, draws near.

He also voiced fervent hopes that one of the parties will garner the 36 percent of the votes needed to win the presidency. If not, Congress will have to elect a president from the two candidates with the most votes.

When asked if the Bolivian drama could be repeated here, he said he did not want to interfere in the domestic affairs of a neighboring country, but he had to explain that the situations in th. two countries cannot be compared.

The president's political statements have been welcomed by the leaders of the main parties since there has been recent talk of a possible postponement of the elections.

The president also insisted that Peru is emerging from a grave economic crisis and entering into a period of recovery that is being achieved through much pain, difficulty and the discontent of the population [as received].

However, the revolution's transforming action, he said, has laid the foundations for future generations by having finally abolished unfair social and economic structures.

General Morales, who created a new province in Loreto and opened a new university in Pucallpa, announced that the government has appropriated significant funds for the economic, social, educational and sanitary development of Loreto and Madre de Dios.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS ARRIVE, MEET WITH PRESIDENT

PA201903 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The president of the republic will spend all afternoon meeting with the ruling Salvadoran junta's delegates. Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Mario Antonio Andino, as well as Foreign Minister Hector Dada and four other officials, arrived at noon to meet with Costa Rican Government officials.

Commentary on Visit

PA202115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The arrival of certain Salvadoran ruling junta members in Costa Rica and the upcoming visits of other friendly nations' foreign ministers have profound significance for the country. Central America is at a serious crossroads. It is not a grave situation. On the contrary, it is a matter of recovery and revival.

Since its independence, Central America has experienced a state of detestable anarchy and violence. Almost every nation has experienced army domination and constant misery.

[Sentence indistinct] Nicaragua's case is today being reevaluated, restated and criticized. However, analysis does not help those Nicaraguans who suffer as a result of their own actions. What can be expected after Somoza? Tolerance of Somoza is the sin some are trying to wash away today.

Thus, after severe dictatorships in El Salvador and Guatemala, what can be expected? There is talk about Central America, but no one analyzes the difficult situation resulting from both economic crisis and social injustice.

[Words indistinct] of the Salvadoran ruling junta is an appropriate step by those who believe in social, political and economic change. It is only a partial revolution, but it is a revolution. It is an example of what can be done in Guatemala. It is a pattern of what Central America needs in the future: less repression and more justice and equilibrium. Nations are getting tired of demanding justice, freedom and protection of their most fundamental rights. Therefore, even though it is not the real, expected revolution, the junta members are taking a step toward peace in Central America.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS' AGENDA FOR VISITS TO LATIN COUNTRIES

PA201548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1124 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Nov (LATIN)--The members of the Salvadoran civilian-military government junta will visit Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala beginning today to brief the governments of those countries on the democratic process which has begun in El Salvador, according to a presidential palace report.

Junta members Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Mario Andino and Guillermo Manuel Ungo will go to Costa Rica today accompanied by Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi and Under Secretary of Integration and Economics Oscar Menjivar.

Junta Demands Diplomats' Release

PA210147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today demanded that the Honduran Government "immediately release" the two Nicaraguan diplomats accredited to Tegucigalpa who were arrested today by Honduran authorities.

An official communique stating this was issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and was read tonight by junta member Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

The communique indicated that the Nicaraguan diplomats arrested in Tegucigalpa are Jorge Robleto Morales, second secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras, and Humberto Juarez Blanco, civilian attache of the embassy.

"This unprecedented action flagrantly violates the right to diplomatic immunity and contravenes the most elementary provisions of international law. It can only be considered a new provocation which increases the tension between our two countries--a tension which the national reconstruction junta is determined to reduce," the communique stated.

It added that "the Nicaraguan Government demands the immediate release of our two imprisoned diplomatic companeros and expects explanations from the Honduran Government."

Meanwhile, Commander Ortega Saavedra, who has just returned from a 10-day tour of the Atlantic seaboard, said the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate has for some time been watching "calmly and prudently, but with great concern, the belligerent attitude of the Honduran Army."

He said since dictator Anastasio Somoza had left the country, sectors connected with his regime, especially the military, had taken 18 ships out of the Atlantic region.

He said 15 of the 18 ships belong to the "Plomarblue" industry, a fishing concern now owned by the state. The other three ships belong to the "Pesca-Nica" concern, another fishing industry of which the state owns 50 percent of the shares. He also said these ships are in Roatan port on the Honduran seaboard. He added that Somozist sympathizers had stolen 12 "Plomarblue" ships during the recent civil war. Furthermore, he said these vessels are in Amapala port in the Honduran Pacific.

"There are a total of 36 vessels in Honduras which have not been returned to Nicaragua," Commander Ortega Saavedra said.

He noted that a S-58 T-Cirkosky helicopter is also in Honduras. He said when the aircraft was taken to the neighboring country it carried the Nicaraguan "AN" registration and also the inscription "PLN" for Nationalist Liberal Party.

Commander Ortega Saavedra said these inscriptions were erased by members of the Honduran Army who painted the aircraft in camouflage colors. He said the following aircraft are also in Honduras: two C-47 airplanes registered as "AN-BSB" and "AN-AWT;" a Cessna 185 ZAN-BSU; two C-46 airplanes owned by Lanica; and one Lanica DC-6.

The United Popular Action Front, a leftist group opposing the present Salvadoran junta, denounced the existence of the cemeteries in question.

The commission has 60 days to submit a report on the whereabouts of the missing persons.

GUATEMALA

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS TRY TO ATTACK NUEVO DIARIO

PA201820 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A group of armed men tried to enter the offices of the morning newspaper NUEVO DIARIO but were repeled by the guards, this newspaper reports today. Some of its staff writers have received death threats.

The guards' accounts which appear on the front page, say an unspecified number of armed men walked around the building at dawn yesterday but they were not allowed to enter.

As reporters and staff writers were about to begin work yesterday morning, two armed men approached the building apparently intent on finding out who some of the newsmen are.

NUEVO DIARIO also reports that two of its writers received death threats over the telephone on Friday evening and early Saturday when local newspaper circles were still in shock over the killing of newsman Jose Leon Castaneda. Castaneda, 30, died from internal injuries inflicted by unidentified individuals on Friday. This triggered the unanimous denunciation of professional press and media associations.

NUEVO DIARIO says it will make a formal protest to the National Press Association, the Inter-American Press Association and the central Government.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAS ARRESTS DIPLOMATS, CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

PA202147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2121 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Nov (AFP)--The Sandinist Foreign Ministry announced here that Honduran military patrols today detained two Nicaraguan diplomats in Tegucigalpa and have taken them to an unknown destination. The Foreign Ministry identified the detained diplomats as Jorge Robleto and Hector Juarez, second secretary and attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, respectively.

According to an official Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vonni de Pinell, Nicaraguan consul in Tegucigalpa, made an emergency report on the incident today. The government report states that the two diplomats were arrested as they were passing through the Honduran capital. Military patrols took them, in the diplomats' automobiles, to an unknown destination.

A few hours before this incident, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also reported that Honduran military personnel had arrested Alberto Estrada, a customs official at the Guasaule border post, 359 km northeast of Managua.

According to the Foreign Ministry, a Honduran Army patrol arrested Estrada and took him several kilometers inside Honduran territory to the town of El Triunfo. They later released him after a lengthy interrogation.

These arrests have revived the tension in Nicaraguan-Honduran relations which had been considerably reduced after Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez promised the Sandinist junta last week that his government would avoid new incidents between the two countries.

Honduras Confirms Arrests

PA210314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Nov (AFP)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and police official spokesmen confirmed today that two Nicaraguan diplomats had been arrested, but they did not give any more information on the matter.

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso said he regretted the incident but could not make any other comment or give any details since he did not have complete information. He had not received any report from the High Military Command yet.

Police spokesmen also confirmed the arrest of Hector [as received] Juarez and Jorge Robleto, commercial attache and second secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, respectively. The spokesmen refused to give any details of the operation although they did promise an official report soon.

Meanwhile, the military government junta's press secretary also refused to comment on the matter.

Also, the interministry committee in charge of attending to the 4,500 Nicaraguan refugees still remaining in Honduras informed the United Nations high commissioner for refugees that the Honduran Government can no longer attend to the needs of the Nicaraguans. The committee claims it has received little international aid for this task. Furthermore, there have been serious problems lately due to a storm which hit the northwestern part of the country last week. As a result of the storm, there were many Honduran refugees who required attention.

Customs Official's Arrest Protested

PA202013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Ministry of Interior, through the Foreign Ministry of the republic, [as heard], yesterday sent the Honduran Government a vigorous protest in connection with the outrage in which Alberto Estrada Canales, an official of the immigration post at Guasaule, was a victim. He was captured by Honduran guards in the town of El Triunfo, on the Honduran border.

According to the note sent to the Honduran Government by Domingo Garcia, representative of the interior minister at the border post, the Honduran authorities have been informed that Companero Estrada Canales was captured, handcuffed and later tortured by Honduran guardsmen. He also stated in his note that cases such as this are happening daily in the border area of Ocotal where many citizens are insulted by Honduran border guards.

According to a report this morning by Dr Manuel Andara Uveda, officer in charge of Central American affairs of the Foreign Ministry, the immigration official was insulted in the border area on 11 November. It was further stated that a complaint was immediately lodged through the Foreign Ministry of the republic.

On Thursday junta members Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros will go to Nicaragua accompanied by Presidency Minister Ruben Zamora Rivas, Foreign Minister Dada Hirezi and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Hector Queli Colindres.

Finally on Saturday, Colonel Majano, Andino and Mayorga Quiros will go to Guatemala accompanied by Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia and Under Secretary Menjivar. On each of those trips the members of the Revolutionary Government Junta will leave the country only for a few hours it was reported last night.

UDN DENOUNCES COUNTERCOUPIST ACTIVITIES

PA201431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0118 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] today denounced countercoupist activities in which civilians and military are participating. Mario Aguinada Carranza, secretary general of the UDN, said soldiers and civilians are involved in the conspiracy and they have connections with present cabinet ministers who are not only opposed to the changes which El Salvador needs but are obstructing them.

Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party, recently revealed names of businessmen and soldiers of Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrown regime who are now working to overthrow the Revolutionary Government Junta and to establish an extreme rightist government here.

Aguinada Carranza deplored the "electoral" attitude of the Salvadorn Christian Democratic Party, whose leaders a few days ago asked the junta to set a deadline for its stay in power and hold elections. He added this plays into the hands of the countercoupists. He also asked for punishment of those persons responsible for the violent incidents which occurred at the end of last month and for those responsible for the disappearance of more than 300 political prisoners.

ORDEN LEADER CONVICTED FOR DEATH OF TEACHER

PA202120 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 pp 4, 54 PA

[Excerpts] Zacatecoluca--The jury convicted Santos Zavala Cartagena, former leader of the disbanded Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN], yesterday for the death of teacher Atanasio Valladares.

Zavala Cartagena was an ORDEN commander in San Rafael Obrajuelo when he committed the crime. The judicial authorities of that town ordered his arrest after witnesses confirmed he had been involved in the killing.

The prosecutor clearly established Zavala Cartagena's guilt and the jury did not hesitate in convicting him. Zavala is the first ORDEN member to be convicted after a decree was issued disbanding the organization.

JUNTA APPOINTS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SECRET CEMETERIES

PA202123 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Nov (AFP)--A special commission appointed by the new Salvadoran Government will investigate the existence of secret cemeteries in the country where hundreds of missing prisoners are allegedly buried.

The commission will examine the Salvadoran coasts on the Pacific Ocean near a place called Majagual, approximately 40 km south of San Salvador.

Commander Ortega Saavedra said the Nicaraguan Government has called for those airplanes to be returned to Nicaragua. "Although the Honduran Government has said it will return the ships and airplanes, it has not done so. Time passes and they return nothing," he added. He said the Honduran Government has said both the ships and the planes have been claimed by international banks which maintain they own the vessels because of outstanding debts. However, the fact is that the Honduran Government wants to be the judge in a situation which, in any case, must be resolved by the Nicaraguan Government and those banks which claim to have a lien on the ships and airplanes," the government junta member stated. In conclusion the commander said the Nicaraguan diplomats who have been imprisoned in the neighboring country are being held under the authority of Honduran Col Amilcar Zelaya.

Honduras has not had an ambassador in this country for over a month. Also, Nicaragua has ordered its ambassador, Ricardo Wheelock, to return to Managua until further notice. All this has followed diplomatic and border incidents between representatives of the two countries.

OPERATION OF EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA NORMALIZED

PA202245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua has reopened its consulate in Guatemala. Companero Marco Antonio Gonzalez, foreign policy director of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, today reported that the Nicaraguan Consulate in Guatemala has been providing service to the public since yesterday.

Companero Gonzalez explained that a Foreign Ministry delegation recently visited Guatemala City to normalize the operation of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala. Dr Eliodoro Jose Conrado has been appointed minister-counselor of the embassy. The first secretary of the embassy, diplomatic attaches and administrative personnel have also been appointed.

The Nicaraguan delegation met with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The delegation discussed the new Nicaraguan revolutionary government's position of maintaining international relations with all countries it deems desirable. It also discussed respect for the self-determination of peoples and noninterference in the domestic affairs of states.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said Guatemala has no intention of intervening in any way in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, and it will respect the Nicaraguan people's self-determination now and in the future. He also said Guatemala had been concerned about the delay in the reopening of the Nicaraguan Embassy and the reestablishment of relations. Guatemala is the last Central American country with which Nicaragua has reestablished relations.

COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS POSTPONEMENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE FORMATION

Parties' Joint Communique

PA172318 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Communist Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Group of 12 drafted and signed a joint communique during a meeting held on 29 October in a climate of deep understanding and broad and solid democratic unity, giving full support to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction's decision to postpone the appointment of the Council of State until 4 May 1980.

There was no time or space in this edition to publish the communique. Among other things, it says emergency measures and decrees must be implemented if the country is to achieve normalcy and stability.

The communique says: "The undersigned organizations agree that one of the most urgent tasks for the consolidation of the revolution is to solve its critical economic problems and for every organization to work hard in promoting the consolidation and strategic defense of the revolution."

Further on it says, "We realize that the plan for the Council of State outlined before the victory does not conform to our reality. Organizations representing the people's interests should be included and the Council of State should not be considered as a parliamentary instrument but a corporation at the service of the revolution, ready to strengthen and consolidate it. For this reason, we are informing the nation that we support the decision to review, according to the needs of the process, the formation, nature and role of the Council of State."

While this important document was being signed, the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN), the Independent General Labor Confederation (CGT-I) and the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) called a meeting to organize and carry out a broad plan for united action by the proletariat and workers. They called for frank and decisive support for the joint communique issued by the parties.

Workers Central Statement

PA190017 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] We have received a communique released by the Sandinist Workers Central Executive Committee. The following are some of its highlights: "One of our major revolutionary achievements has been to organize ourselves politically and raise our ideological awareness."

"For several days we have been hearing the desperate cries of the bourgeoisie and other political groups that do not approve of our revolution. We have been listening to their demands that the government install the Council of State."

"They want it to be organized without modifications, that is, as it was conceived before the dictatorship was overthrown. They want to hide political and social conditions that have changed markedly in the wake of the revolutionary victory."

"We want to state that this is not the right moment to worry about the organization of that council when we are confronting a crisis and massive unemployment and are fully dedicated to the task of reconstruction."

"We declare our determined and militant support for the decision to install the Council of State on 4 May 1980."

The communique adds: "We would like to warn that we are not willing to tolerate the installation of a council containing insignificant political groups that have not adopted a definite stance."

In conclusion, the document says, "The people must participate in the Council of State because of the struggle they promoted and developed through their armed struggle in support of their political and military vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

Reorganization Called For

PA162137 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] Organizations reporesenting national social sectors are justly demanding the reorganization of the Council of State to allow them full participation in its functions. The 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Sandinist Workers Central along with other labor organizations have already voiced this demand. The Municipal Council of the Managua Sandinist Defense Committees also joined this demand today. "The Council of State must include those organizations that fought and made possible the dictatorship's overthrow," it stated.

WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT'S GOALS OUTLINED

PA191817 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 19 Oct 79 pp 6, 7 PA

[Text] The Workers Revolutionary Movement [MORE] has distinguished itself by extensively organizing large sectors of the people. In the last 2 years of the anti-Somozist struggle it did valuable work in agitation, organization and political mobilization of the masses.

In order to brief the readers of AVANCE on the position of MORE, we interviewed Companero Enrique Gutierrez, member of the movement's national directorate. He said: "MORE is a broad-based organization of different sectors of our people, from the proletarian viewpoint.

"Unemployment, illiteracy, misery, the permanent housing shortage and so forth are evils that cannot be eliminated under the limitations of a capitalist society. While Somoza was in power the bourgeoisie tried to convince the people that the problem was Somoza; but no--he alone was not the problem, and many people, including labor sectors, understood this. Therefore, MORE was organized as a way to broaden the current of the organized proletariat within the labor movement, to create sufficient forces among the masses to combat the bourgeosie, to instruct the workers in the ideas of the Communist Party and to work for great influence among the other oppressed sectors of the people.

"The struggle of the proletariat is only revolutionary when it encompasses the three fundamental forms of struggle: economic, ideological and political. In its short history our movement has been inspired by the fruitful teachings of the Communist Party. It has properly combined those forms of struggle, always according to the changing situation.

"At work centers, workers with revolutionary consciences, that is, class conscience, form MORE workers unions that include the most distinguished elements of the working class.

"MORE has deep convictions on the alliance between the working class and the poor peasants who constitute the moving force of the socialist revolution. In order to forge this and consolidate it, MORE works with the Union of Nicaraguan Peasants to establish MORE peasant unions, providing the bases for a genuine agrarian reform, which is the cornerstone of the edifice we want to construct and which is known as economic and social development.

"In the districts of Managua and in other cities MORE popular unions, in conjunction with the extraordinary educational work being performed by the labor centers for social studies, gather workers, employees, students, housewives and other people to educate them politically so they can join the ranks of the organized detachments of the working class in their districts.

"The study centers are also organizing students as allies of the working class. They are headed by the MORE students union, which is now being reorganized for the purpose of uniting with the working youth of the party to produce communist youths educated in Marxism-Leninism, which is the theory of scientific socialism, the revolutionary theory of the working class. In this project we will make a thorough effort to obtain the equal participation of the Sandinist Youth Movement as well as other organized youth movements.

"Another thing: MORE was established at the end of 1977 and made itself officially known on 2 March 1978 through an article entitled 'What Is MORE?' in issue No 5 of the newspaper UNION. In issue No 6 we published its programs and its general political line. We have come a long way since then, not so much in time but in the intensity of the work performed during the many changing situations we have experienced. During this accelerated process, MORE proved its revolutionary honesty, its firmness and fidelity with the interests of the working class and the principles of its intransigence toward opportunists and toward all those who wanted to leave the destiny of our fighting people in the hands of the domestic oligarchy and imperialism. We also believe we played a good role in the political victory and the unification of the revolutionary forces of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, a task we began, together with the Communist Party, on the Permanent Committee for Defense of Human Rights and later on the Committee for Release of Political Prisoners and finally in the United Peoples Movement.

"We also participated in unification of the revolutionary forces with the bourgeois democratic organizations, which culminated with the establishment of the Patriotic National Front. This unification played an important role in the struggle for the popular overthrow of the Somozist regime and the establishment of the Government of National Reconstruction.

"Throughout this process the members who most distinguished themselves by their disposition to work, their Leninist discipline and their faithfulness to the vanguard theory joined the ranks of the party of the working class, the Nicaraguan Communist Party.

"What are MORE's positions at this stage of national reconstruction? Inspired by the profound historic and political vision of the Communist Party, MORE, since its establishment, has told its members, the workers and the people that after the fall of the Somozist regime the working class would be faced with the greatest and most fundamental revolutionary tasks in their struggle for socialism. In this stage of deepening the democratic revolution our principal objective is the struggle for implementation of the short-range MORE program, which is a program that coincides completely with the party's short-range program. Carrying out the national and social progress plan for the masses, which is included in our program, is a task which depends on the conquest of an integral agrarian reform that is anti-oligarchic and antifeudal, that will solve the great problem of unemployment and that will promote the country's economic development. Equally important is an effective national liberation, which can only be realized through the people's recovery of all the imperialist monopolies and businesses which have plundered our wealth and our national economy. We know this historic mission, and with the existence and development of MORE it has ample combat forces to attain its objectives."

EDITORIAL DEFENDS CREATION OF SINGLE WORKERS CENTRAL

PA191603 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "The 'Pluralists' and the Single Central"]

[Text] As the last recourse of their bankrupt ideology, the proponents of "pluralism" have undertaken a ridiculous campaign against the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), who are seeking to establish autonomous worker class organizations with a view to creating the necessary political conditions to incorporate workers into in a single workers central.

Their arguments are poor and incoherent: They claim union freedom is being attacked, "totalitarianism" is being promoted and to unite the workers in a single organization that defends its interests "would not be democratic."

The obvious intent of factionalizing the workers and creating ideological confusion among their most backward sectors stands out at the base of these allegations voiced by those opposed to working class interests. For this reason only those who are defending totally opposite interests can object to the unification of workers into organizations alien to management or reformist influences.

Since 19 July the political development of the working class has acquired an overwhelming momentum. The organization of the CST, promoted by the FSLN, is undoubtedly the greatest victory of the workers who have been struggling to organize their class and consolidate their political autonomy. The Sandinist vanguard's desire for unity, which is reflected today in the CST's efforts to bring the powerful proletarian force into its folds while coordinating efforts with other labor centrals, marks the class' advance in its long and difficult struggle for unity. The "pluralists" resent these realities today because they know the working class has moved farther away from the AFL-CIO's imperialist influences and closer to unification around its true class interests.

Nobody has been forced to join the CST. On the contrary, if most of the proletariat has turned to this central in order to unify all their struggles under a single directorate, it is precisely because they see in the CST their true class organization.

The only ones who have attacked union freedom are those who, even though they no longer have political strength or a repressive army to defend their interests, would like to prevent the workers' unity.

Nothing can be more democratic than having those who constitute the majority and who defend common interests--the workers--fight fiercely to organize a single central that guarantees their direct participation in the tasks of directing the economy and the state while it continually works for their own interests rather than those of other sectors.

The struggle to organize a single workers central is and will continue to be one of the principal points in the working class' political agenda. Although current conditions are not yet sufficently ripe to achieve this, the workers centrals' coordination process, which has already begun, is aimed at laying the groundwork for the future achievement of this aspiration of all workers.

4,000 SANDINIST DEFENSE COMMITTEES PRESENT IN MANAGUA

PA160307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] There are currently 4,000 Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in Managua. [as heard] The CDS really represent the people's power. They are also the only mass organization that has attained a high level of development.

However, leaders of mass organizations insist on the need to increase political education. Some CDS' have been accused of dedicating more time to social activities than to carrying out their political mission. Nevertheless, the situation will gradually improve when leaders acquire more political knowledge.

As we all know, the CDS' are entitled to greater participation in decisionmaking on behalf of the revolutionary process.

GOVERNMENT ASSURES CONSEP OF NONINTERFERENCE IN RECONSTRUCTION

PA160127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1756 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has assured leaders of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (CONSEP) it will not interfere in its affairs nor hinder its participation in the reconstruction of Nicaragua, which is mired in a deep crisis following the bloody civil war.

Both sectors met Wednesday at government house in this capital to discuss the general economic situation and clarify concepts of mutural understanding.

The private enterprise council had publicly demanded the government explain "the rules of the game," which it felt should include "security, guarantees, order and stimulus to producers," to contribute definitively to reactivating the country's economy, "an urgent task for all."

Government junta members said "the bourgeoisie had a role in the revolutionary process. However, this should not involve exploitation of the people as occurred during the Somozist regime."

UMV LEADER DISCUSSES GROUP'S ROLE AS WOMEN'S VANGUARD

PA202204 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 19 Oct 79 pp 3, 11 PA

[Interview with Nonia Almendarez de Bravo, leader of the Vanguard Women's Union--date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Companera, what is the Vanguard Women's Union [UMV]?

[Answer] It is an organization made up of women from various social groups--workers, peasants, intellectuals and poor women--who politically identify with the struggle and the interests of the proletariat. In its role as a women's struggling front, the UMV follows the programs and the general political line of the Communist Party of Nicaragua. In short, we believe in the theoretical essence of the proletarian revolution which will occur in our country.

[Question] What are the main UMV tasks right now?

[Answer] We are currently engaged in the political and theoretical training of our members and the people in the sectors where we are active. We are aware that the present stage of our process is "the stage of the great ideological struggle" in which all proletarian organizations must participate in order to be aware of the interests of the proletarian class which must lead the revolution along the path to socialism.

What I am telling you is based on a specific fact: We know that only through scientific analysis of social problems and their true causes can we be able to begin to solve them. We must then guide and urge women to participate in the struggle to achieve profound social changes which will lead them, together with our poeple, to true liberation.

[Question] How is the UMV analyzing the problems of women?

[Answer] First, I must tell you our organization, which is based on the scientific analysis of the causes of social problems, believes the problems of women stem from capitalist structures. Consequently, if we want true liberation, our struggle should not be philanthropic or misanthropic; it should be aimed at achieving true change in the socioeconomic structure. As long as we do not change, the problems of women might change, but they will not be solved.

We believe the political training our organization is giving will let women understand that capitalist production--the division of society into those who exploit and the exploited and the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few--is the true cause of all our social problems. Therefore, the women's struggle should be aimed at abolishing the capitalistic system of exploition in our society.

[Question] What is the outlook for the development of the UMV?

[Answer] We have a great outlook. The proletarian women find in the UMV the answers to their questions, and they fully identify themselves with the UMV plan for struggle. They realize being a UMV member implies carrying out many political, cultural and other activities which women are not used to yet. However, the UMV is familiarizing them with the importance of their participation by showing them how the struggle should be continued. In addition, the spirit of cooperation and fraternity stemming from the doctrine of the working class which guides our organization makes them realize that the UMV is an authentic struggling front.

[Question] Companera, one last question: What are the struggle plans for the organized women?

[Answer] We have many. There is no social problem which does not affect women. Based on this, UMV women everywhere will be showing people the correct ways to struggle. They will be analyzing the problems in order to solve them. The plans for our struggle are being implemented by our members in the factories, schools, hospitals, markets, fields, and so forth. The UMV peasant groups are many. This is logical because the Communist Party has given much attention to the rural sector.

[Interviewer] This is the conclusion of the final statement by UMV leader Companera Nonia Almendarez de Bravo who urged all Nicaraguan women to join the ranks of her revolutionary organization.

BISHOPS ISSUE PASTORAL LETTER, STATE COMMITMENT TO REVOLUTION

PA172018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Catholic Church today said it is deeply committed to the Sandinist revolution and asked everyone to participate in a climate of freedom, including freedom to criticize.

The seven bishops of Nicaragua, headed by Msgr Miguel Obando, issued a pastoral letter based on the talks they held recently with the Nicaraguan Government junta. The bishops said the church maintains a position of radical advancement in its support of the revolutionary laws that will eliminate the neglect of the poor. The letter praised the values of the Sandinist revolution and stated that the church has adopted a liberating theology in support of true socialism and in defense of human dignity and freedom. The letter demands that the Nicaraguans state their position regarding the revolutionary process and noted that it is not a matter of creating idols or accepting blind submission or the negation of human dignity or religious belief.

The bishops said the Sandinist revolution must accept criticism of its errors. The document indicated that freedom of criticism and of expression is essential for pointing out and correcting errors and for improving the achievements of the revolutionary process.

Letter Acclaims Socialism

PA201321 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The pastoral letter issued by bishops which is being circulated nationwide reflects the Catholic Church's support for the revolutionary process. In their document the bishops acknowledge that the Nicaraguan people have been subjected to years of suffering and social neglect due to Somozist oppression. The bishops pay tribute to those who gave their lives in this prolonged struggle and to the sacrifice of the youths who wished to force a just society.

They also add that our people's struggle to take control of their own destiny has been greatly influenced by the thought and the work of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

This is the most progressive pastoral letter the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference has ever issued. Regarding socialism, the bishops say if socialism means, as it should, the interests of the majority of Nicaraguans prevail and the economy is nationally planned on the basis of progressive participation, we have no objections. We consider a social plan that guarantees the common use of the country's goods and resources and permits progress in the human quality of life based on the satisfaction of everyone's basic needs to be just.

If socialism means an increasing reduction of injustice and the traditional inequalities between the city and the rural areas, between the remuneration granted for intellectual and for manual labor, if it means the participation of the worker in the profits from his labor and the elimination of economic alienation, nothing in Christianity opposes that process.

On the contrary, Pope John Paul II recently recalled at the United Nations the concern caused by the extreme division between work and property.

If socialism presupposes the exercise of power from the perspective of the large majorities and that power is increasingly shared by the organized people in order to achieve a true transference of power to the popular clsses, again it will find in our faith nothing more than motivation and support.

If socialism leads to cultural processes which awaken the dignity of our masses and gives them courage to assume responsibilities and demand their rights, it is compatible with the human dignity proclaimed by our faith, the bishops said.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES CIRCULATION OF NEW 100-CORDOBA BILLS

PA141644 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Announcement by the Public Relations Office of the Central Bank of Nicaragua--read by announcer]

[Text] The Central Bank of Nicaragua, in accordance with its policy of periodically changing the characteristics of the paper money it issues to prevent counterfeiting, advises the general public that on 2 November 1979 new 100-cordoba bills of the E series were put in circulation. The bills are dark brown color with a purple background.

The new signatures authorizing the circulation are those of Finance Minister Companero Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro and Companeros Arturo J. Cruz and Alfredo Alaniz D., president and manager of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, respectively, in keeping with a resolution issued by the bank board of directors and ratified by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 16 August 1979.

The Central Bank of Nicaragua assures all citizens that the 100-cordoba bills in circulation have the same face value.

ARMY SUPERVISORY OFFICE TO MONITOR SOLDIERS' CONDUCT

PA161427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] According to Companero Luis Martinez of the army's general supervisory office, his office's services will be extended throughout the country in order to maintain more effective and efficient control over the conduct of all army members and policemen. These services will be extended throughout the country in order to enforce good discipline among the companeros and guarantee that they are punished for their mistakes or errors. Work is already under way in connection with this and delegates have been sent to the west and north, where they have already covered three areas, including Managua. Other delegates may be sent next week to Chontales and Zelaya departments. As we have said, the supervisory office will check on the behavior of all army members and policemen.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--The coffee crop in Carazo Department is expected to reach 23,000 quintals this year. The Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] has reported that it is now clearing its 79 coffee farms because they were badly neglected when it took them over. An INRA official said the agency's coffee plantations in Carazo Department are old and not very productive. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 1 PA]

GRAIN SUPPLY--The scarcity of basic grains in this city is expected to end when the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] harvests the 1,200 manzanas it cultivated near this city. The harvesting is expected to be achieved by 1,167 peasants, who also helped sow the grains. No middlemen will be allowed to sell the grain to the people. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 1 PA]

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRISON SYSTEMS OPENS IN HAVANA

Perez Herrero Opening Speech

FL191838 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] The first international symposium on penitentiary systems opened this morning at Havana City's Palace of Conventions with the attendance of numerous personalities from Europe, Asia and Latin America. Party Politburo members Blas Roca Calderio, Sergio del Valle and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and Jorge Montero, director of the UN Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Criminals, attended the presidium of this sysmposium. [Party Secretariat member] Antonio Perez Herrero made the opening remarks.

Antonio Perez Herrero said in his speech that minimum [as heard] conditions have been created in our country so that every citizen can develop his own life in harmony with the rights of society and the state without harming his human dignity, freedom and inalienable rights. He explained that the result of these conditions is that no citizen feels the need to commit any crime. However, he added, we do have crime although not in the proportions prior to the triumph of the revolution or, of course, in the numbers and degree in which crime is spreading in other Latin American countries.

He went on to stress that we have to struggle against antisocial behavior and rigorously apply socialist laws so as to protect society from those who violate standards of coexistence.

Del Valle On Cuban System

FL201359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpt] The interior minister began his remarks by giving a historical overview of the situation in the Cuban jails before the triumph of the revolution. He said that they were true centers of corruption and terror in which thousands of men and women lost their lives. He added that they were jails destined to basically crush the resistance of workers to exploitation. He said that, as a result of the triumph in January 1959, great socioeconomic changes occurred; new relations of production were created which served as the basis for our socialist state's qualitatively new policy toward the citizens, a policy whose theoretical foundation is Marxism-Leninism.

He said that this new attitude toward man, individual freedom and citizen rights also resulted in a new attitude toward those who broke the law. At the same time, we were faced with the need to eliminate delinquency. He added that, in this first stage of socialist building when delinquency was still rather strong, it was necessary to apply severe penal sentences combined with efficient preventive measures.

[Begin Del Valle recording] As a result of the incorporation of those sentenced to socially useful work through training and education, the former jail [system] stopped being a warehouse for delinquents and became a new system of penal treatment which keeps in mind the most progressive principles of carrying out jail sentences. These principles today are part of our socialist penal legislation. Among the fundamental ideas of this penal policy are: correction and reeducation of those sentenced--the basic mission in handing down the sentences; the truly people-oriented norms of penal rights; social control of the activities of organizations implementing the sentences; rigid observance of the law by all officials of penal institutions; and the correct combination of persuasion [convencimiento] and constraint [coaccion] in implementing the sentences.

The basic mission of penal establishments is to correct and reeducate those sentenced with a spirit of honor toward work, strict compliance with the laws, respect for the norms of socialist living, and avoidance of new crimes. [end recording]

He stated that sentencing is not the only nor the main [weapon] in the struggle against delinquency. He added that the convict faces a sentence set forth by law but does not become a person without rights. The law protects his life, health, honor, dignity, and rights of property and work. Sergio del Valle stated that all those sentenced are guaranteed necessary conditions of life in accordance with sanitary and hygienic norms. He added that the basic work policy of the Cuban penitentiary institutions is included in the new revolutionary legislation--responding to the principles of socialist law--in which the penitentiary system is an integral part of the juridical penal protection of the Cuban State. He also referred to the work being done to improve the reeducation system for those jailed, and the achievements made in this area.

Also speaking at the afternoon session were members of the Hungarian and Polish delegations. Cuba was elected president of the symposium while Vietnam, Bulgaria and Algeria were elected as vice presidents of the meeting.

Criticism of Latin American Conditions

FL210154 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Unidentified Havana Television reporter's interview with Jorge Montero, director of the United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention, at Havana's Palace of Conventions during a recess of the 20 November "afternoon session" of the international symposium on penitentiary systems--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What importance do you attach to the holding of this symposium in Cuba?

[Answer] I believe it is an opening made by Cuba to the countries represented here, especially of Latin America, to know better the penitentiary situation that exists not only in Cuba but also in many socialist countries that are present here. I believe this is of great importance. Based on what I have heard so far--above all, in the very important report by Cuba which outlines comprehensively and quite sincerely everything that is being done here on this island--we have much to learn. However, there is also much to be said. I believe all of us can gain some good experience from this meeting.

[Question] Keeping in mind your functions as UN director for Latin America on penitentiary affairs, how do you view the penitentiary systems in Latin America?

[Answer] Generally speaking, I would say they are very bad. Punishment still prevails in Latin America and, in many cases, even torture, totally inhospitable jails and isolation, idleness and promiscuity [of prisoners]. Unfortunately, that is a general trend. However, symposiums such as this one can help to change this panorama, of course I also know there are exceptions and some countries in Latin America are making efforts to change the situation.

'Institutional Treatment' Debated

FL210032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Working sessions of the first international symposium on penitentiary systems sponsored by the Ministry of the Interior continued today at the Palace of Conventions with the attendance of Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and Cuban minister of interior.

Debates continued at the morning session on the subject, "Institutional Treatment of Persons Deprived of Freedom and Their Return to Society." The representatives of Grenada, the GDR and Mexico spoke on this subject at the morning session.

Maj Gen (Stalisnav Prodin), chief of the USSR delegation, spoke when the afternoon session opened. He stressed the high level of organizational work carried out for the symposium by our party and government. He also expressed the hope that the symposium will contribute to an exchange of experiences for fulfilling the proposed aims [of the symposium]. He was followed by the Algerian delegate. As we were preparing this report, the delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was speaking.

Delegations from 23 countries, including Cuba, are participating in the first international symposium on penitentiary systems.

EMBASSY IN USSR HOSTS RECEPTION HONORING AMITY ASSOCIATION

FL141548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Embassy in the USSR has hosted a reception on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association. At the embassy, Ambassador Severo Aguirre, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban Council of State, met with the governing body of the association headed by its chairman, Pilot Cosmonaut Lt Col Vladimir Shatalov. Representatives of friendship associations from various locations of the USSR and other guests also attended the reception. Valentina Gagarinav, widow of Yuri Gagarin, who was president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association since its founding and until his death in 1968, was also present as well as members of the Cuban delegation invited to the festivities, headed by Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban Council of State.

Castro, Brezhnev Messages

FL150043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, has sent a congratulations message to the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its establishment. Vladimir Shatalov, Soviet cosmonaut pilot, twice hero of the Soviet Union and president of the friendship organization, read the congratulations message during the ceremony held in Moscow on the occasion of the anniversary.

For his part, Israel Tapanes, member of the governing board of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, read the greetings message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, which was given a standing ovation by those attending the ceremony.

The closing remarks at the ceremony were made by Jorge Lezcano, member of the Council of State and PCC Central Committee, who emphasized the importance of the work being done by the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association and the personal work done by Shatalov as head of the organization.

BRIEFS

GDR PUBLISHING AGREEMENT--The publishing houses, Karl Marx of the GDR and Juan Marinello of Guantanamo Province, have signed a cooperation agreement for the next 2 years. The agreement calls for an increase in GDR specialists to work with the Juan Marinello Publishing House and to provide all the experiences they can contribute to this industry. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

DUNCOMBE NAMED DEPUTY OPPOSITION LEADER

FL201515 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 14 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Mr Norman Solomon, leader of the official opposition in an unexpected move yesterday appointed the youngest and newest opposition parliamentarian, Mr Keith Duncombe, as his deputy leader.

"It took less than three seconds," Mr Solomon said from his Mademoiselle office today. "We were having one of our meetings and I told them (Messrs Michael Lightbourne, James Knowles and Duncombe) that I needed an assistant to take over for me when I could not make it to the house," Mr Solomon explained.

"Mr Lightbourne said 'Why not Keith?' Mr Knowles said 'Yeah, Keith' and I agreed. So Mr Duncombe is the new deputy leader of the opposition," Mr Solomon declared.

And today Mr Duncombe, MP for Shirlea, pledged: "I will do my best, frankly and forthrightly. No man can do more and the Bahamian public is entitled to no less."

BARBADOS

IDEOLOGICAL DRIFT IN CARIBBEAN SAID TO PROMPT U.S. AID

FL191605 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Nov 79 p 4 FL

[Unattributed editorial: "Positive Steps by Washington"]

[Text] It could never be said that the United States has not always taken an interest in the Caribbean area. Various administrations in the United States have always shown some interest, for one reason or another, while on their part the people of the Caribbean have for decades regarded the United States as a land of opportunity. With such a backdrop Miss Sally Shelton, the U.S. ambassador to Barbados, was on good ground when she claimed the United States' support for the Caribbean economy "is not new." Even when such support was not spelt out as a policy, a chain of circumstances have come into play to ensure some measure of support for the Caribbean from the United States.

However, positive steps towards making such economic support a firm plank in United States policy have emerged within recent months. It was announced, for example, last Tuesday by the U.S. Embassy in Barbados that President Carter has asked Congress for an estimated US $10 million for a "high employment impact" assistance package for the Caribbean. This amount is in addition to whatever financial support the United States has already been providing.

But the assistance apart, speculation on what has prompted this decision is even more important. Miss Shelton explained it by saying that it is the result of "recognition of the gravity of the economic problems in this area (the Caribbean)." She also admitted that such recognition is something new. The economic problems were always there but it is only now that special attention is being paid to them, at least in a positive manner. For some this recognition of the economic plight of the Caribbean should have been displayed long ago, and there will inevitably be thoughts as to why it has emerged at this stage.

Judging from recent developments in the area it can be safely said that the United States is clearly not prepared to lose out to Cuba and Russia when it comes to having an influence in the Caribbean. The Cuban experience in the area might well be the catalyst that has brought on this heavy aid reaction. The ideological search now taking place in the Caribbean is inevitably bound up in the existing economic conditions.

It is ironic that it has taken an ideological drift in the region to prompt this greater consideration of Caribbean needs by the United States. It might well have been the case that such economic support, ploughed into the region about two decades ago, would have made a great difference to the whole Caribbean political and economic environment by today.

Still there is some consolation to be had in the thought that it is better late than never and although the special assistance package comes at a time when the United States' image has taken a beating in some Caribbean territories it is not as if that image has been destroyed. If only because of geographical factors on the one hand, and language culture on the other, the future of a number of countries in the Caribbean is inextricably linked with the United States.

While the politicians might have been slow to admit this, millions of the people in the region, acting through their own initiative at times, have confirmed this development.

Even Cuba, in spite of its known support by the Russians and its ideological differences with the United States, will be in a much happier economic state if and when the United States lifts the embargo it has placed on Cuban trade.

Be that as it may, there is bound to be some noise from those who would want us to believe that the United States really does not have the interest of the Caribbean at heart; that what is now being done is merely another "imperialist move." The rhetoric is bound to come fast and furious. But rhetoric does not solve economic problems. Nor does it guarantee happiness. We have already seen how easy it is after the "revolution" for many to end up with the same old khaki pants.

BRIEFS

CEMENT PLANT WITH TRINIDAD--Two senior Barbadian public servants were due in Trinidad today to have further discussions on the proposed joint cement plant between the two countries. The officials from the Barbados Ministry of Finance and Planning will have an extended stay in the oil-rich republic during which they hope to take important steps towards the implementation of the project. Several other countries have reportedly expressed interest in the cement plant which will be sited in the northern tip of Barbados. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL]

FRENCH ENVOY CALLS--Mr Rene de Choiseul-Praslin, France's new ambassador to Barbados continued his courtesy calls on government officials, leader of the opposition and members of the diplomatic corps in the island yesterday. He paid a courtesy call on opposition leader, Mr Errol Barrow and Mr Wang Tao, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Barbados. On Wednesday he called on Prime Minister Tom Adams. [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Nov 79 p 1 FL]

GRENADA

GAIRY LETTER IN GLEANER SAYS HE'S READY TO RESUME POWER

FL201541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--Eric Gairy, former dictator of Grenada, has threatened to retake power by any means according to a brief version of a public letter published today on the front page of the extreme rightwing newspaper DAILY GLEANER. The Gairy letter is datelined San Diego, California where the former Grenadian ruler is residing, welcomed by the U.S. officials.

The People's Revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has made various requests to the State Department for extraditing Eric Gairy which have gone unanswered. The DAILY GLEANER promised to publish the entire text of Gairy's letter in this Sunday's edition.

A short time ago the People's Revolutionary Government officials prevented a plot, which among other things planned the assassination of the principal leaders of the new government as well as armed violence.

BISHOP ANNOUNCES PUBLIC TRIALS FOR MARCH DETAINEES

FL202041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Grenada says it's just about ready to start public trials of some of the people detained in March when the New Jewel Movement ousted Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in an interview with REUTER-CANA, said that the first lot which will come before the court in a few days time will be members of the dreaded Mongoose Gang. The charge will be attempted murder. It was that gang which operated as the ousted leader's principal instrument of terror. Apart from using strong arm tactics against the then government opponents, the gang is also being blamed for the mysterious disappearance of several persons in the final years of the Gairy regime.

JAMAICA

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM ARRIVES 14 NOV

FL191600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] A team of six Cuban doctors, consisting of one dentist, two psychiatrists, one urologist and two general practitioners, arrived in the island on Wednesday to assist in easing the continued acute shortage of medical personnel in the island's hospitals and health centres.

Another group of six is expected to arrive next Wednesday. These doctors are to be trained in the English language at the language training centre before being deployed in Kingston and St Andrew health institutions.

This new group of Cuban doctors are replacing those who have completed their tour of duty and have returned home. The full complement of Cuban doctors serving in the island remains at 44. The Cuban doctors are here under the Jamaica-Cuba technical assistance agreement. API [Agency for Public Information]

OPPOSITION GROUPS PRESS FOR SHARE IN GOVERNMENT POWER

FL151550 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Nov 79 p 4 FL

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana (CANA)--The sudden deaths of two Guyana cabinet ministers over the past three weeks, could not have come at a more unfortunate time for Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's 15-year-old government.

The Education Minister Vincent Teekah, was fatally shot on October 24 in what are still mysterious circumstances. The government has said it was an assassination.

A week later, the Regional Minister for the Northwest Region Leonard Durant, died in hospital on November 1 after a brief illness.

The two men were senior political figures in the Burnham cabinet and both had defected from the ruling People's National Congress' (PNC's) bitter rival, the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Political analysts here figure that the death of Teekah, the 38-year-old flamboyant Marxist lawyer-politician who held the politically-sensitive Education portfolio hurt the most.

His loss has come at a time when the government needs all its allies to fight off mounting opposition calls for its resignation, amid a serious economic downturn.

The government has had to accept a series of tight monetary policies under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for aid to control an adverse balance of payments position.

Rival parties appear to be united in their determination to press for a change in government, but they have not agreed on the strategy to bring this about, or what should be an alternative.

On the one hand, there is a proposal that the PNC should step down to make way for a broad-based government which should hold office for a specified period and have the mandate of ensuring economic recovery and a so-called "restoration of democracy."

This alternative government, it is proposed, should include all political parties, other interest groups such as labour and business, and a programme in which no single ideology would dominate.

This plan is favoured by two small non political groups, whose membership leans heavily towards the professional and business class, traditionally the middle and upper levels of the society.

But even the leftwing opposition groups are themselves not in agreement in their approach to the matter.

The Working People's Alliance (WPA), which declared itself a Marxist-Leninist party four months ago, after five years as a pressure group, says that by itself it will not initiate violence to overthrow the regime. The WPA supporters say, however, that the people have the right to use whatever means is necessary to bring about a change.

The WPA also rules out any participation in an interim government with the PNC and says that while it will take part in a broad-based interim government, it will also struggle for a leftwing programme.

The exclusion of the PNC from any interim government is supported by the Vanguard Group, which was formed about three months ago by the Liberator Party (LP), the People's Democratic Movement (PDM), and the Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP).

At the other end, there is the main opposition PPP which supports the general idea of a change of government but has a very different formula from the others to effect this change.

Confident that it can win a general elections--a confidence its detractors say comes largely from its support by large sections of the Indian community-the PPP wants first of all the establishment of an all-party commission to overhaul the elections machinery, and then elections under international supervision.

Then a "national front government" would be formed on the basis of how the parties won seats in Parliament.

The PPP has rejected the call for a broad-based regime and insists on what they term a progressive programme for its "national front government." This stand seems to indicate the party's distrust for the other groups and its longstanding fear of being accused of consorting with rightists and adventurists.

Precisely how the opposition and other dissident groups intend to go about persuading the ruling party to share power is not clear.

And the absence of a unified strategy is probably one reason why the government has been able to weather the brief political storm in July and August, and has remained firmly in control of the situation.

The main political opposition has meanwhile clearly been withdrawing from the political system more and more. The PPP has started to review its future in Parliament while boycotting a constituent assembly drafting a new Guyana Constitution.

Yet many Guyanese believe that any sort of national unity rests with the PPP and that this appears some distance away.

In fact, a major political debate in Parliament last month between Burnham and Jagan gave the impression that they have not moved any closer than they were when unity talks were aborted in 1976.

The divisions could very well deepen as the economic situation continues to be grave.

The government recently announced that economic targets, especially in the vital export sector, were not being met and the original projections were scaled down, one immediate result being that a G$206.45 million (BDS$180 million) medium-term financing arrangement with the IMF had to be curtailed and will now have to be renegotiated.

The political situation is so delicately poised that stability could be hurt very easily, and much of what happens in the months ahead could depend on what new demands the IMF makes of an already battered economy and a hard-pressed people.

The real threat to any political party in government here has always been the labour government, and this has generally tended to favour the ruling PNC.

However, there have been visible signs that the rank and file of the unions is becoming restive, and additional economic burdens could spark a rebellion and possible open revolt against the government.

The government could ill afford this with a number of important developmental projects about to materialise-projects which produce the sort of political clout needed at election time.

They include three large drainage and irrigation works which together will cost some G$400 million dollars (BDS$313.6 million) when completed in another five years or so; probably a G$1.5 billion dollars (BDS$1176 million) hydropower station and an aluminum smelter costing a similar sum; large forestry and fisheries projects costing together about another G$200 million (BDS$156.8 million).

The projects all underline the potential riches of a country whose comparatively vast natural resources are matched by a diligent but small population-potential fighting against overwhelming odds in the face on an absence of national unity and an exodus of skilled persons.

PARTIES, WORKERS DISCUSS NATIONAL PROBLEMS IN SECRET TALKS

FL192054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] A number of political parties, trade unions and other groups trying to hammer out a broad-based solution to Guyana's political and economic problems had their third meeting over the weekend. Sources close to the secret discussions which began over 3 months ago again declined to comment on the details of the talks but said the consultations would continue next weekend.

The group's main aim is to debate the many concerns, ideas and proposals that have emerged on the question of the need for political democracy and economic reconstruction in Guyana. The political groups include all the opposition parties except the (?united force) and the ruling People's National Congress--the PNC--which have both boycotted the talks.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH DENMARK--Georgetown, Guyana, 17 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--The government announced today that Guyana and Denmark established diplomatic relations yesterday. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1932 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA]